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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-eighth session
Agenda item 70 (a)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

Security Council
Sixty-ninth year

Identical letters dated 2 June 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to attach herewith a press release issued by the High Relief Commission in the Syrian Arab Republic, dated 2 June 2014, regarding the implementation of Security Council resolution 2139 (2014) and the Syrian humanitarian response plan (see annex).

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter and its annex were to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 70 (a), and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

14-54670 (E) 060614 100614

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Annex to the identical letters dated 2 June 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

The High Relief Commission has been implementing the country's humanitarian response and assistance plan in the context of the ongoing efforts of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to facilitate in every way humanitarian access to all regions of Syria. On Monday, 2 June 2014, the Commission cooperated with international organizations to deploy several humanitarian aid convoys of food and medical supplies to a number of Syrian governorates, particularly areas besieged by armed terrorist groups, such as the countryside outside Damascus, Aleppo, Idlib and Dar'a. Examples are Duma, Bab Bila and Bludan in Rif Dimashq; Binnish, Ma'arrat Misrin and Armanaz in the Idlib countryside; Yadudah, Ibta', Basr al-Harir in the Dar'a countryside; and Urum al-Kubra, Urum al-Sughra, Kafr Ta'al and Ibzimu in the Aleppo countryside.

The Commission has also been working to document the violations committed by armed terrorist groups. The Chair of the Commission and Minister of Social Affairs, Kindah al-Shammat, has announced the publication of the Commission's detailed report on the situation at Aleppo Central Prison and the violations that were committed while the prison and its inmates were besieged by the armed groups. The report disproves the allegations that have been disseminated regarding the situation at the prison.

United Nations A/68/902

General Assembly

Distr.: General
5 June 2014

Original: English

Sixty-eighth session
Agenda items 42 and 76

Question of Cyprus

Oceans and the law of the sea

Letter dated 30 May 2014 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 27 May 2014, addressed to you by Mehmet Dânâ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 42 and 76, and published in the next *Law of the Sea Bulletin*.

(*Signed*) Levent **Eler**
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

14-54796 (E) 090614

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Annex to the letter dated 30 May 2014 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I would like to refer to the series of letters from the Greek Cypriot Representative in New York dated 17 October 2013 (A/68/537-S/2013/622), 29 October 2013 (A/68/555-S/2013/634), 12 November 2013 (A/68/593-S/2013/662), 5 December 2013 (A/68/644-S/2013/720) and 13 February 2014 (A/68/759), which contain allegations on the violation of the so-called "sovereign rights" of the Greek Cypriot side within the context of its oil/natural gas exploration activities in the Eastern Mediterranean. In this connection, I would like to bring to your kind attention the following facts and considerations of the Turkish Cypriot side on the matter.

At the outset, I wish to reiterate that the Greek Cypriot administration, which purports to be the "Government of the Republic of Cyprus", has no legal or moral right to represent or act on behalf of the Turkish Cypriot people or the whole island. This also extends, among others, to the signing by the Greek Cypriot administration of bilateral agreements with the countries of the region, particularly those related to sovereignty, such as the delimitation of maritime jurisdiction areas and the conduct of oil/natural gas exploration activities in the Eastern Mediterranean before the settlement of the Cyprus issue.

The above-mentioned unilateral activities undertaken by the Greek Cypriot side before a comprehensive settlement prejudge and violate the fundamental and inherent rights and interests of the Turkish Cypriot people, who were the equal co-founding partner in the 1960 Republic of Cyprus and thus have equal rights and say over the natural resources of the island and the maritime areas of Cyprus. It is also an established understanding in the negotiations, including the current process, that issues related to the delimitation of maritime jurisdiction areas of the island of Cyprus as well as the decisions regarding exploration and the exploitation of the island's resources will be left to the discretion of the new partnership government, where Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots will share power on the basis of political equality. It will be recalled that the attempts by the Greek Cypriot administration to create a fait accompli in the Eastern Mediterranean through unilateral acts such as delimitation of maritime jurisdiction areas and the conduct of oil/natural gas exploration activities have already been brought to your attention through our repeated representations. As is known, the Greek Cypriot administration signed maritime delimitation agreements with Egypt as early as 2003, with Lebanon in 2007 and with Israel in December 2010, to which the Turkish Cypriot side has registered its objections with the United Nations.

Greek Cypriot provocative activities have continued unabated and we have been left with no alternative but to take the necessary steps to protect the equal rights of the Turkish Cypriot people over the natural resources of the island. Within this context, a Continental Shelf Delimitation Agreement was signed between the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and the Republic of Turkey on 21 September 2011 on the margins of the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly in New York. Furthermore, in response to unilateral Greek Cypriot steps, the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus issued licences to the Turkish Petroleum Corporation in 2011. The research vessel *Barbaros Hayrettin Paşa* of the Turkish Petroleum

Corporation has conducted research activities in the areas within the framework of these licences.

After signing the Continental Shelf Delimitation Agreement, the Turkish Cypriot side underlined that the Agreement constituted a preventive measure aimed at dissuading the Greek Cypriot side from the perilous path it has embarked upon in order to create a fait accompli in the region.

The Agreement, which was ratified by the Parliament of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus on 9 January 2012, delineates the relevant part of the continental shelves of Turkey and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus in the Eastern Mediterranean on the basis of international law and principles of equity. It needs to be stressed that the Agreement does not in any way affect the legitimate, equal and inherent rights of the Turkish Cypriot people over the whole continental shelf of the island. It is also clearly stated in the Agreement that the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkey shall continue to contribute to the efforts towards finding a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus issue.

I wish to stress, once again, that as the Turkish Cypriot side, we strive for peaceful dialogue and a negotiated solution to all issues at hand. In this spirit, we have clearly demonstrated our will to solve the hydrocarbon dispute created by the Greek Cypriot administration.

As the Turkish Cypriot side, we are ready and willing to explore and exploit the natural resources of the island in cooperation with the Greek Cypriot side on the basis of the principle of fair and equitable distribution. We believe that the revenue to be collected as a result of such a mutually acceptable arrangement shall be beneficial for the economies on both sides of the island and at the same time shall provide an essential contribution to the financing of a comprehensive settlement, which is our primary goal. To this end, the Turkish Cypriot side made a proposal on 24 September 2011 and tabled a revised version on 29 September 2012. However, the Greek Cypriot side did not respond to this proposal, which is still valid and on the table, but chose to continue its unilateral exploration and drilling activities on the resources off the island. If the Greek Cypriot administration responds positively to our constructive proposals, an important issue that has been exacerbating tension in the region will be settled in an amicable and mutually beneficial manner and will certainly help to establish an atmosphere of cooperation, rather than confrontation in the region.

At a time when a positive atmosphere prevails on the island following the resumption of the negotiations to reach a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem under your mission of good offices, the cooperation of the two sides on the issue of hydrocarbon resources will, no doubt, vastly contribute to the ongoing process. As the Turkish Cypriot side, we are determined to maintain our constructive stance and direct all our efforts towards concluding the present negotiation process with a mutually acceptable comprehensive settlement. We sincerely believe that a final solution of the Cyprus problem is within our reach if the Greek Cypriot side decides to reciprocate in the same spirit instead of engaging in activities that are not compatible with this objective.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 42 and 76, and published in the next *Law of the Sea Bulletin*.

(*Signed*) Mehmet **Dânâ**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations A/68/903–S/2014/398

General Assembly
Security Council

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6 June 2014

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General Assembly
Sixty-eighth session
Agenda items 34 and 38

Security Council
Sixty-ninth year

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Letter dated 5 June 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with instructions received from the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan, I have the honour to draw your attention to the ongoing violations of the ceasefire by the Republic of Armenia recorded for May 2014 (see annex). During this period, the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia increased intensive fire from their positions in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan and from the territory of Armenia at the positions of the armed forces of Azerbaijan. As a result of the continued attacks and provocations by the armed forces of Armenia, two officers of the armed forces of Azerbaijan, Fikrat Mammadov and Khudaverdi Abilov, were killed, and five servicemen were wounded.

Azerbaijan strongly condemns the incessant attempts by Armenia to escalate the situation on the front line and its attacks against populated areas and civilian objects. My country will continue to take resolute measures in response to Armenia's ongoing aggression, violations of the ceasefire and other provocative acts.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34 and 38, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yashar **Aliyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

14-54949 (E) 160614

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Annex to the letter dated 5 June 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia for May 2014[a]

No	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
1	1 May	0040-0045	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
2		0110-0115	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
3		0610-0630	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
4		0620-0625	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
5	2 May	0050-0055	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
6		0410-0420	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
7		0545-0550	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
8		1115-1120	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	PK	–
9		1915-1920	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
10		2330-2355	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	PK	–
11	3 May	0015-0020	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–

[a] Settlements of the Republic of Azerbaijan included in this information are under occupation by the Republic of Armenia or situated close to the fire point areas.

No	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
12		0145-0200	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	PK	–
13		0240-0250	Shuraabad and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
14		0240-0250	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
15		0330-0340	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
16		0335-0350	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
17		0530-0545	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–
18		1230-1235	Aygepar and Mosesgekh villages (Berd district, Armenia) and Alibeyli village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
19	4 May	0210-0215	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
20		0210-0215	Javahirli and Garadaghly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
21		0515-0520	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
22		1320-1330	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
23		1430-1440	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
24	5 May	0100-0120	Aygedzor village (Berd district, Armenia) and Munjuglu village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
25		0110-0125	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
26		0445-0455	Shuraabad and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–

No	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
27		1935-1955	Kurdeliler village (Goygol district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–
28		2235-2300	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
29		2330-2345	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
30		2335-2355	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
31	6 May	0050-0135	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–
32		0115-0125	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
33		0120-0140	Levonarkh and Hasangaya villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
34		1505-1530	Berdavan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Kemerli village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–
35		2055-2057	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
36		2300-2305	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
37	7 May	0005-0045	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–
38		0120-0150	Levonarkh and Hasangaya villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
39		1230-1240	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
40		1400-1420	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
41		1643	Mosesgekh village (Berd district, Armenia) and Kokhanabi village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	DShK	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
42		2250-2300	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
43		2330-2340	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
44	8 May	0010-0015	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
45		0010-0015	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
46		0035-0040	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
47		0145-0150	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
48		0150-0155	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
49		0155-0200	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
50		0320-0325	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
51		0330-0335	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
52		0440-0445	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
53		2310-2315	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
54	9 May	0010-0030	Levonarkh and Hasangaya villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
55		0140-0155	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
56		0215-0220	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
57		0450-0500	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
58		0450-0500	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
59		0510-0520	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
60		1045-1055	Orjenekidze village (Krasnoselsk district, Armenia) and Galakend village (Gedabey district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–
61		1520-1530	Orjenekidze village (Krasnoselsk district, Armenia) and Galakend village (Gedabey district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–
62		1910	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	SVD	–
63		2340-2355	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
64	10 May	0010-0020	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
65		0020-0025	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
66		0030-0035	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–
67		0030-0045	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
68		0155-0205	Javahirli and Garadaghly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
69		0320-0330	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
70		0530-0535	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	RPK and AK	–

No.	Date	Time	Direction (locality)	Weapons used	Casualties and damages
71		0530-0540	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
72		2122-2127	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
73		2245-2320	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK and AKM	–
74		2350-0000	Levonarkh and Hasangaya villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
75	11 May	0015-0030	Levonarkh and Hasangaya villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
76		0055-0100	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
77		0220-0225	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
78		0540-0545	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
79		1625-1645	Orjenekidze village (Krasnoselsk district, Armenia) and Galakend village (Gedabey district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
80		1655-1700	Parakavar village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Kohne Gyshlag village (Aghstafa district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
81	12 May	0035-0040	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
82		0135-0205	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
83		0155-0200	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
84		0240-0245	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
85		0320-0330	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
86		0325-0335	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
87		0410-0420	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–
88		0430-0435	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
89	13 May	0025-0035	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
90		0100-0105	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
91		0135-0140	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
92		0135-0140	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
93		0245-0250	Javahirli and Garadaghly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
94		0255-0315	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
95		1305-1315	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
96		1515-1530	Krasnoselsk district, Armenia and Bashkend Pass (Gedabey district, Azerbaijan)	PK and DShK	–
97	14 May	0030-0035	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
98		0200-0220	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
99		0200-0220	Levonarkh and Hasangaya villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–

No.	Date	Time	Direction (locality)	Weapons used	Casualties and damages
100		0500-0515	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
101	15 May	0230-0235	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
102		0230-0235	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
103		0430-0515	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
104		0315-0325	Shuraabad and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
105		1530-1540	Kurdeliler village (Goygol district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
106		1835-1850	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
107		2310-2315	Shirvanly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
108		2345-2350	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
109		2345-2350	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
110	16 May	0005-0015	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
111		0020-0040	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
112		0125-0145	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
113		0200-0210	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
114		0215-0310	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
115		0500-0510	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
116		0515-0520	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
117		0520-0525	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
118		1240-1300	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
119		1730-1735	Berd district (Armenia) and Kokhanabi village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
120		2110-2115	Berd district (Armenia) and Kokhanabi village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
121		2325-2335	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
122	17 May	0030-0045	Levonarkh and Hasangaya villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
123		0155-0200	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
124		0155-0205	Javahirli and Garadaghly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
125		0200-0210	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
126		0210-0215	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
127		1630-1650	Kurdeliler village (Goygol district, Azerbaijan)	PK and DShK	–
128		1820-1830	Karagullar village (Dashkesen district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–
129		2000-2030	Karagullar village (Dashkesen district, Azerbaijan)	PK and DShK	–

No	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
130		2230-2255	Kurdeliler village (Goygol district, Azerbaijan)	DShK	–
131	18 May	0000-0005	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
132		0040-0050	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
133		0350-0430	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	DShK	–
134		0410-0420	Levonarkh and Hasangaya villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
135	19 May	0025-0040	Levonarkh and Hasangaya villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
136		0135-0140	Saryjaly and Garadaghly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
137		0220-0230	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
138		0235-0240	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
139		0315-0320	Parakavar village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Kohne Gyshlag village (Aghstafa district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
140		0435-0440	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
141		1930-1940	Novruzlu village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
142		2315-2330	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
143	20 May	0105-0125	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
144		0210-0220	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
145		0220-0225	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
146		2235-2355	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
147	21 May	0050-0100	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
148		0135-0140	Garagashly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
149		0400-0421	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
150		0410-0419	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
151		1135-1140	Krasnoselsk district, Armenia and Bashkend Pass (Gedabey district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–
152		1640-1655	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	PK	–
153		1850-1855	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
154		2255-2320	Gorgan village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK and GP-25	Three servicemen of the armed forces of Azerbaijan were wounded
155	22 May	0050-0055	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
156		0110-0115	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
157		0115-0130	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
158		0120-0125	Mehdili and Jojug Marjaniy villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
159		0220-0225	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
160		0310-0315	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
161		0310-0315	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
162		0350-0400	Javahirli and Garadaghly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
163		0415-0435	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
164		0540-0550	Levonarkh and Hasangaya villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
165		1315-1350	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
166		1945-2015	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
167		2205-2250	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
168		2320-2325	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
169		2320-2325	Mosesgekh and Aygepar villages (Berd district, Armenia) and Alibeyli village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
170		2340-2345	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
171		2355-0000	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
172	23 May	0005-0010	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–

No	Date	Time	Direction (locality)	Weapons used	Casualties and damages
173		0005-0010	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
174		0020-0035	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
175		0040-0050	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
176		0220-0225	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
177		0225-0245	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
178		0230-0240	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
179		0240-0245	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
180		0310-0320	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
181		0315-0325	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
182		0320-0330	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
183		0410-0415	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
184		0415-0435	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
185		0420-0425	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
186		1625-1630	Barekamavan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Kemerli village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
187		1815-1840	Barekamavan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Kemerli village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK, PK and DShK	–
188		2050-2100	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
189		2100-2110	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
190		2155-2200	Parakavar village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Kohne Gyshlag village (Aghstafa district, Azerbaijan)	PK	–
191	24 May	0003-0015	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
192		0100-0150	Mosesgekh village (Berd district, Armenia) and Aghdam village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–
193		0140-0150	Javahirli and Garadaghly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
194		0210-0220	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
195		0220-0300	Levonarkh and Hasangaya villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK and RPG	–
196		0315-0319	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
197		0315-0335	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
198		0330-0350	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
199		0330-0350	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
200		0410-0415	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
201		0410-0440	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
202		0430-0440	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
203		0445-0525	Levonarkh and Hasangaya villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
204		1430-1440	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
205		1840-1850	Barekamavan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Gaymagly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
206		2000-2045	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
207		2345-2355	Voskevan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Gushchu Ayrum village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
208	25 May	0040-0040	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
209		0045-0050	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
210		0115-0120	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
211		0140-0150	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
212		0415-0420	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
213		0225-0250	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–

No.	Date	Time	Direction (locality)	Weapons used	Casualties and damages
214		0440-0445	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
215		0455-0500	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
216		0455-0510	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
217		0500-0505	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
218		0510-0515	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
219		0510-0515	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
220		0550-0600	Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
221		0550-0600	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
222		0700-0755	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
223		0800-0810	Barekamavan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Gaymagly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
224	26 May	0105-0145	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–
225		0120-0122	Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
226		0215-0220	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
227		0220-0230	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
228		0220-0225	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
229		0250-0315	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
230		0310-0315	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
231		0330-0340	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
232		0350-0400	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
233		0350-0400	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
234		0540-0555	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
235		0550-0600	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
236		0620-0625	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
237		1230-1245	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	DShK	–
238	27 May	0010-0020	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
239		0110-0130	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
240		0125-0130	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
241		0225-0235	Parakavar village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Kohne Gyshlag village (Aghstafa district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
242		0238-0245	Mosesgekh and Aygepar villages (Berd district, Armenia) and Alibeyli village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
243		0245-0305	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
244		0300-0320	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
245		0420-0435	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
246		0430-0435	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
247		0720-0730	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
248		1330-1335	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	DShK	–
249		1330-1400	Karagullar village (Dashkesen district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
250		1750	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	A serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was wounded
251		1950-1955	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
252		1950-2000	Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	DShK	–
253		2010-2055	Kurdeliler village (Goygol district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–
254		2110-2140	Kurdeliler village (Goygol district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–
255		2145-2150	Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
256		2155-2205	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
257		2200-2230	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
258		2305-2315	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
259	28 May	0005-0015	Barekamavan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Kemerli village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–
260		0115-0145	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
261		0200	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	SVD	A serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was killed
262		0130-0150	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
263		0210-0240	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK and RPG	–
264		0300-0315	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
265		0310-0340	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK, PK and RPG	–
266		0350-0500	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
267		0420	Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	–	A serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was killed
268		0430-0445	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–

No	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
269		0440-0510	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
270		0510-0515	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
271		0520-0525	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
272		0530	Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	–	A serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was wounded
273		0530-0540	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
274		0530-0600	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
275		0605-0610	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
276		1320-1406	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
277		2015-2020	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
278		2150-2155	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
279		2300-2305	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
280	29 May	0020-0030	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
281		0020-0030	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
282		0040-0045	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–

No.	Date	Time	Direction (locativy)	Weapons used	Casualties and damages
283		0045-0050	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
284		0100-0115	Parakavar village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Kohne Gyshlag village (Aghstafa district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
285		0145-0150	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
286		0155-0200	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
287		0325-0335	Voskepar village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Ashaghy Eskipara village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
288		0400-0425	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
289		0430-0440	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
290		0525-0540	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
291		0525-0540	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
292		0525-0540	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
293		0530-0540	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
294		0540-0550	Levonarkh and Hasangaya villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
295		1640-1720	Seysulan and Gapanly villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK, PK and SVD	–
296		1645-1650	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
297		1810-1830	Seysulan and Gapanly villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	PK	–
298		2215-2220	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
299		2220-2345	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
300		2245-2305	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–
301		2305-2335	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–
302		2350-0000	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
303	30 May	0020-0025	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
304		0020-0025	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
305		0020-0057	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK and RPG	–
306		0130-0135	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
307		0130-0135	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
308		0145-0150	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–
309		0145-0155	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–
310		0135-0140	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–

No	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
311		0120-0205	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
312		0200-0205	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
313		0200-0205	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
314		0210-0215	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
315		0215-0235	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
316		0225-0230	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
317		0250-0255	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
318		0300-0600	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
319		0310-0330	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–
320		0310-0315	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
321		0315-0330	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
322		0330-0340	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
323		0330-0340	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
324		0335-0345	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–

No.	Date	Time	Direction (locality)	Weapons used	Casualties and damages
325		0345-0350	Levonarkh and Hasangaya villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–
326		0400-0405	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	PK	–
327		0410-0425	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
328		0410-0430	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–
329		0425-0430	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
330		0430-0435	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	DShK	–
331		0450-0500	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
332		0510-0515	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
333		0515-0525	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
334		0520-0525	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
335		0520-0525	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
336		0520-0530	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
337		0520-0530	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
338	31 May	0028-0031	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
339		0235-0245	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–

No.	Date	Time	Direction (locality)	Weapons used	Casualties and damages
340		0245-0250	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
341		0250-0251	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
342		0251-0253	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
343		0253-0255	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
344		0410-0415	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
345		0410-0415	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
346		0410-0420	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
347		0555-0600	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
348		0555-0605	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
349		0555-0605	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
350		0555-0605	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
351		1415-1425	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
352		1415-1425	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
353		2200-2220	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–
354		2200-2220	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
355		2345-0000	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
356		2345-0000	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–

Abbreviations: AK — Kalashnikov assault rifle; AKM — modernized Kalashnikov assault rifle; DShK — heavy machine gun; GP-25 — under barrel grenade launcher for a Kalashnikov assault rifle; PK — Kalashnikov machine gun; PKM — modernized Kalashnikov machine gun; RPG — hand-held anti-tank grenade launcher; RPK — light Kalashnikov machine gun; SVD — sniper rifle.

United Nations A/68/904

General Assembly

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Sixty-eighth session
Agenda item 116 (i)
Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments: approval of the appointment of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Approval of the appointment of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Note by the Secretary-General

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 48/141, decided to create the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. The Assembly also decided that the High Commissioner for Human Rights shall:

(a) Be a person of high moral standing and personal integrity and possess expertise, including in the field of human rights, and the general knowledge and understanding of diverse cultures necessary for impartial, objective, non-selective and effective performance of the duties of the High Commissioner;

(b) Be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and approved by the General Assembly, with due regard to geographical rotation, and have a fixed term of four years with a possibility of one renewal for another fixed term of four years;

(c) Be of the rank of Under-Secretary-General.

2. In the light of the provisions of resolution 48/141, the Secretary-General proposes to appoint Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al-Hussein (Jordan) as United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, for a term of office of four years, beginning on 1 September 2014 and expiring on 31 August 2018.

3. The Secretary-General trusts that the General Assembly will approve this appointment.

14-54944 (E) 060614

Please recycle

United Nations A/68/905

General Assembly

Distr.: General
9 June 2014

Original: English

Sixty-eighth session
Agenda item 109
International drug control

Letter dated 2 June 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to convey to you information on the measures taken by the Republic of Uzbekistan to combat drug trafficking and stabilize the drug situation in the region (see annex).

I would appreciate if you could circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 109.

(*Signed*) Muzaffarbek **Madrakhimov**
Permanent Representative

14-54985 (E) 180614 180614

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 2 June 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Measures taken by Uzbekistan to combat drug trafficking and stabilize the drug situation in the region

On June 26 the world community marks a day of global significance: the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. In Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to combating drug trafficking and stabilizing the drug situation in the region. In 2013, government efforts were focused on the ongoing implementation of a comprehensive set of activities aimed at detecting and preventing drug trafficking, preventing the spread of drug addiction, and promoting inter-agency coordination and international cooperation in this sphere.

I. Drug-related crime

The main factor contributing to the negative trend in the drug situation in Uzbekistan continues to be drug production in Afghanistan and the flow of Afghan heroin and opium via the "northern route" through Uzbekistan.

Uzbek law enforcement agencies are taking a series of targeted measures to identify drug trafficking channels, and to prevent and suppress drug trafficking. Comprehensive operations are being conducted using the forces and assets of the relevant organizations and agencies, together with representatives of local administrations and civil society.

In 2013, law enforcement agencies identified 7,680 cases of crime related to drug trafficking (in 2012, a total of 8,155 cases were identified), including 3,722 cases of drug sales (4,217 cases in 2012), 623 cases of smuggling (676 cases in 2012), 1,491 cases of illicit cultivation of narcotic plants (1,479 cases in 2012) and 1,794 cases of other drug-related crimes (1,783 cases in 2012).

A total of 2,326 kg of narcotic substances were seized (3,043.4 kg in 2012), including 121.6 kg of heroin (261.5 kg in 2012), 851.3 kg of opium (770 kg in 2012), 873.5 kg of marijuana (1,451.2 kg in 2012), 143.3 kg of hashish (230.7 kg in 2012) and 336.3 kg of koknar (330 kg in 2012).

Foreign nationals continue to engage in drug smuggling. In 2013, a total of 111 foreign nationals (136 in 2012) were detained in Uzbekistan for crimes related to drug trafficking. A total of 133.3 kg of narcotic substances (109.5 kg in 2012), over 1,300 tablets of psychotropic substances (1,900 tablets in 2012) and 138 g of precursors (120 litres in 2012) were found and seized.

In 2013 the Uzbek courts considered 3,661 criminal cases (3,578 cases in 2012) related to drug trafficking. Appropriate penalties were imposed on 4,866 individuals (4,953 in 2012).

II. Combating drug trafficking

In order to identify and stop the illicit cultivation of narcotic plants, prevent crimes related to drug trafficking and block channels through which drugs enter

Uzbekistan from neighbouring countries, law enforcement agencies, drawing on the forces and resources of other relevant bodies and civil society organizations, carried out in two stages a comprehensive large-scale operation known as Black Poppy 2013. Over 10,000 internal affairs officers and around 7,000 representatives of civil society organizations and local administrations were involved in the operation.

Action was taken by 407 mobile centres and 341 protective forces to suppress smuggling and the transport of drugs in border areas and mountainous regions and along "back-door" routes.

As a result of preventive operations and police investigations, 1,223 cases of illegal cultivation of narcotic plants (1,211 cases in 2012) were identified. Crops covering a total surface area of 1 ha (1.2 ha in 2012) were destroyed, comprising 610 plots on which black poppy was grown (500 plots in 2012) covering an area of 0.7 ha (0.5 ha in 2012) and 613 plots containing cannabis (711 plots in 2012) covering an area of 0.4 ha (0.7 ha in 2012).

During Operation Black Poppy 2013, a total of 3,101 cases of drug crimes (3,093 cases in 2012) were identified and 785 kg of narcotic substances (1,279 kg in 2012) were seized, including 14.1 kg of heroin (56 kg in 2012), 9.2 kg of opium (7 kg in 2012), 7.3 kg of hashish (27 kg in 2012), 472.4 kg of marijuana (871 kg in 2012) and 282.2 kg of koknar (318 kg in 2012).

III. Drug abuse: extent, patterns and trends

Analysis of the drug situation in Uzbekistan in 2013 shows continued improvement in the key epidemiological indicators. The number of drug addicts registered with clinics decreased significantly from 2012. The national average rate of primary morbidity from drug addiction continues to decline. The number of injection drug users decreased in absolute terms and as a percentage of all registered patients. Heroin injection is also on the decline.

IV. Prevention of drug addiction

A range of ministries, agencies and civil society organizations engaged in efforts to stem the spread of drug addiction by carrying out preventive activities among various population groups.

Addiction treatment centres conducted 2,436 seminars (1,919 in 2012), 8,598 lectures (8,387 in 2012) and 635 media outreach events (599 in 2012) for newspapers, radio and television. Doctors provided 2,434 consultations to helpline callers.

The Ministry of Health has approved new programmes, developed by the addiction treatment faculty of the Tashkent Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education, in which training seminars on the prevention of drug dependence and early detection of drug abuse are provided to teachers and *makhallya* (community) activists.

Specialized doctors carried out training seminars on the early detection of drug dependence, including 91 seminars for teachers, 31 seminars for doctors in rural clinics and 48 seminars for *makhallya* activists.

In national educational institutions, qualified doctors were brought in to provide instruction during 16-hour optional courses on the subject of a healthy lifestyle.

With assistance from the Centre for the National Idea and Ideology, a research and practice centre, more than 1,000 teachers attended a 12-hour training programme and then organized round tables and debates among their students.

The Ministry of Education, in collaboration with justice experts, carried out a broad outreach effort in schools to teach students about a healthy lifestyle, inform them about the law and reinforce law-abiding behaviour. The outreach campaign included 1,137 thematic lectures, 1,460 round tables and 528 seminars.

As part of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) project GLO-K01 (Prevention of drug use, HIV/AIDS and crime among young people through family skills training programmes), education experts (teachers and psychologists) at four pilot schools in Tashkent provided instruction to 90 families in the Families and Schools Together (FAST) Programme. The instruction was interactive and was aimed at helping children develop healthy habits and improve their scholastic performance and communication skills and helping parents take responsibility for the family, in order to prevent future criminality, drug abuse and other social problems.

The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education conducted some 14,600 preventive activities (such as seminars, meetings and competitions) at which thematic films were shown. It was actively involved in organizing Prevention of Youth Drug Addiction month, during which, in cooperation with other relevant entities, it held more than 2,500 meetings attended by 180,000 university students and 730,000 secondary school students.

Local branches of the *Makhallya* Fund conducted more than 30,000 preventive activities in *makhallya* councils on themes such as "We are in favour of a healthy lifestyle", "Drug addiction and its negative consequences" and "Life without drugs", reaching a total audience of over 1.6 million.

Classes for children from low-income and single-parent families were organized at 3,000 sports clubs and 926 other clubs.

With the assistance of civic clubs and associations, 660 drug-dependent individuals found paid community employment and 514 were sent for retraining.

V. Capacity-building for addiction treatment services

Work continued on improving the organization and resourcing of addiction treatment services. After the completion of construction and repair work, the medical and social rehabilitation department and the outpatient department of the Namangan provincial addiction treatment clinic as well as the outpatient department of the Samarkand provincial addiction treatment clinic were put back into operation as fully equipped facilities. Following capital repairs, a specialized prevention and treatment institution for compulsory treatment of drug-addicted patients was opened in Surkhan-Darya province. The inpatient department of the Kokand municipal addiction treatment clinic began operating. Reconstruction and repairs are under way on the building that will house the Andijan provincial addiction treatment clinic.

The Samarkand, Tashkent and Khorezm provincial addiction treatment clinics now have gymnasiums equipped with training and sports gear acquired with assistance from UNODC project AD/GLO/J71 (Treatnet II — Treating drug dependence and its health consequences).

In order to build the human resources and methodological capacity of the addiction treatment service of the Tashkent Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education, 103 doctors received training: 41 received primary specialization training, 27 took a course on psychotherapy and drug addiction, 22 took a course on treatment and rehabilitation of drug-addicted patients, and 13 took a course on current issues in addiction treatment. Beginning in 2013, courses for specialization in medical psychology have been offered using an approved curriculum.

Under the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) project on cooperation in the organization of drug control and combating drug trafficking and distribution, a training seminar was held for specialists in regional addiction treatment offices. The participants discussed the tasks of regional addiction treatment experts in implementing a holistic addiction treatment model and issues related to individual treatment plans and social work with patients and their family members.

Under the AD/GLO/J71 project, with the participation of faculty from the Tashkent Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education, seminars were conducted in 12 regions to provide drug addiction experts specialists with training in a holistic addiction treatment model.

Under the "TREAT" component of the European Community's Central Asia Drug Action Programme (CADAP 5), a seminar was held in Fergana to instruct doctors in the latest methods of treating drug dependence with a focus on using psychotherapeutic techniques with drug-addicted patients. The seminar materials on cognitive-behavioural psychotherapy were published in the Uzbek language in the form of recommendations and distributed to addiction treatment clinics nationwide.

VI. International cooperation

Uzbekistan continued its efforts to meet its international obligations in drug control, combating drug trafficking and preventing the spread of drug addiction.

A delegation from the Republic of Uzbekistan participated in the meeting of the heads of agencies of the States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) responsible for combating illicit drug trafficking, as well as the meeting of experts held to draft the relevant documents, both of which were held in Bishkek from 27 to 30 April.

In terms of broadening cooperation with partners, meetings and talks were held with representatives of international organizations and the relevant agencies of foreign States. Current proposals and priorities for international action were discussed at a meeting of experts of the Paris Pact initiative (The Hague, 11-13 February); the fifty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and a meeting of the Steering Committee of the Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries (Vienna, 11-15 March); a meeting of the National Steering Committee of the CADAP 5 Programme (Tashkent, 13 March); a conference on the theme of preventing the online illicit drug trade (Vienna, 25-26 July); the forty-eighth session of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in

the Near and Middle East (Vienna, 25-28 November); and a meeting of experts of the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC) and a meeting of the Council of National Coordinators of that organization (Almaty, 9-10 December).

Under the 2001 intergovernmental agreement between Uzbekistan and the United States, technical capacity-building activities were conducted with Uzbek law enforcement agencies engaged in combating smuggling and organized crime.

The United States Government has contributed over $10 million to support the forensic units of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Justice and the acquisition of special-purpose investigative, scanning and tactical equipment.

In order to implement exchange of information obligations under international treaties, and with financial assistance from the Office of the OSCE Project Coordinator in Uzbekistan, the 2012 Information Bulletin on the Drug Situation in Central Asia was published and distributed to the relevant ministries and agencies and to the diplomatic corps in Tashkent.

VII. Technical capacity-building

In order to enhance the logistical and human resources capacities of Uzbek ministries and agencies responsible for drug control and countering drug trafficking and drug addiction, and in order to develop regional cooperation in these matters, the implementation of the following international projects was coordinated:

- "Precursor control in Central Asia" — AD/RER/00/E29
- "Project on counter-narcotics training of Central Asian and Afghan law enforcement personnel" — XAC/I97
- "Computer-based drug law enforcement training in the member countries of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Sub-Regional Cooperation in Drug Control" — AD/RER/F60
- "Drug law enforcement systems for criminal intelligence, information and data collection, analysis and exchange" — AD/RER/F23
- "Establishment of the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC)" — AD/RER/H22
- "Countering the trafficking of Afghan opiates via the northern route by enhancing the capacity of key border crossing points and through the establishment of Border Liaison Offices" — XAC/K22
- "Treatnet II — Treating drug dependence and its health consequences" — AD/GLO/J71
- CADAP 5 Programme — European Union
- "Cooperation in organizing drug control and combating the illicit trafficking and distribution of drugs" — OSCE.

Training exercises and courses were provided for law enforcement personnel and staff of the relevant ministries and agencies.

In particular, as part of the Russia-NATO project AD/XAC/I97, 93 officers from the National Security Service, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the State Customs Committee participated in 13 training courses held at the Russian Advanced Training Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation in Domodedovo, the North-Western Institute of Advanced Training of the Federal Drug Control Service of the Russian Federation in Saint Petersburg, the Siberian Law Institute of the Federal Drug Control Service of the Russian Federation and the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Under project XAC/K22, "Countering the trafficking of Afghan opiates via the northern route by enhancing the capacity of key border crossing points and through the establishment of Border Liaison Offices", two training courses on the use of the IBM i2 software were held and one course was held to provide training in Border Liaison Office activities and procedures to 12 personnel from the relevant national bodies assigned to the offices in Uzbekistan.

Under projects implemented as part of the CADAP 5 Programme, five training seminars were held in the period under review, attended by more than 53 staff members of relevant ministries and agencies.

Under the "Treatnet II — Treating drug dependence and its health consequences" project (AD/GLO/J71), six regional training seminars were held in 2013 for 180 participants, including addiction treatment doctors, social workers from addiction treatment institutions, and senior experts from provincial employment centres of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security.

In accordance with the implementation plan for the OSCE project on cooperation in combating the illicit trafficking and distribution of drugs, training seminars were conducted in February, April, May and December 2013 for the secretaries of municipal and regional drug control committees of *hokimiyat* (executive bodies) in the provinces of Andijan, Namangan, Fergana, Syr-Darya and Jizzakh and the city of Tashkent, and for addiction treatment experts from national institutions; the seminars were attended by total of 103 participants.

In addition, short courses on combating drug trafficking held in the United Kingdom and Austria were attended by 11 officers from relevant Uzbek agencies.

In accordance with the arrangements in place under existing agreements, information on the drug situation was exchanged with the coordinating structures of Central Asian countries, the Russian Federation and UNODC.

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Sixty-eighth session
Agenda item 76 (a)
Oceans and the law of the sea

Letter dated 6 June 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a diplomatic note dated 4 June 2014 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam addressed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China concerning China's continued illegal operation of the oil rig Haiyang Shiyou 981 in the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of Viet Nam (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and the annex thereto circulated as a document of the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 76 (a).

(*Signed*) **Le** Hoai Trung
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Viet Nam

14-54995 (E) 130614

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Annex to the letter dated 6 June 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Hanoi, 4 June 2014]

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China and, with reference to China's illegal deployment of the oil rig Haiyang Shiyou 981 in the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of Viet Nam, has the honour to inform the latter as follows:

1. According to the competent agencies of Viet Nam and the announcement of the Chinese Maritime Safety Administration, on 27 May 2014 the oil rig Haiyang Shiyou 981 was moved to the location at 15-33.38 north/111-34.62 east, which is entirely within the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of Viet Nam. The operation of China's oil rig and its escorting ships constitutes a continued serious violation of Viet Nam's sovereign rights and jurisdiction over its exclusive economic zone and continental shelf as defined in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, of 1982. China's action also violates the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea, the Viet Nam-China Agreement on basic principles guiding the settlement of maritime issues and other relevant agreements between high-level leaders of the two countries, gravely undermining the political trust between the two countries. Viet Nam resolutely protests against China's illegal action.

2. In the past days, in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea and other agreements between the two countries, Viet Nam has made every effort to communicate and conduct dialogue with China under various forms and at various levels to demand that China immediately terminate acts that infringe upon Viet Nam's sovereign rights and jurisdiction, respect Viet Nam's sovereignty over the Hoang Sa archipelago, create conditions for immediate commencement of discussions between the two sides on measures to stabilize the situation and control the maritime issues between the two countries. China has not only failed to respond to Viet Nam's goodwill, but also arbitrarily moved the oil rig Haiyang Shiyou 981 and escorting ships to another location well within the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of Viet Nam and continued to dispatch more military ships, such as fast attack crafts, missile-armed frigates, amphibious transport docks and fighter jets to the area where the oil rig is operating. More seriously, Chinese ships rammed and sank Vietnamese fishing boat ĐNa 90152 TS, with 10 fishermen on board, fishing in the exclusive economic zone of Viet Nam, and rammed and broke the Vietnamese Coast Guard vessel CSB 2016, on duty in the Vietnamese waters. These actions by China have aggravated tensions in the East Sea and seriously threatened peace, stability, freedom of navigation and maritime security and safety in the region, causing concern in the international community, fuelling discontent among the Vietnamese people and adversely affecting the good friendship and the long-standing, traditional ties between the two countries' parties, governments and peoples.

3. Once again, Viet Nam seriously demands that China respect international law, immediately terminate all activities that violate Viet Nam's sovereign rights and

jurisdiction over its exclusive economic zone and continental shelf, withdraw the oil rig, ships and all other related vehicles from Viet Nam's waters and desist from similar actions in the future. Viet Nam also solemnly requests China to resolve all maritime disputes as well as those concerning China's illegal deployment of the oil rig in the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of Viet Nam, through negotiations or other peaceful means in conformity with international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China the assurances of its highest consideration.

United Nations A/68/907

General Assembly

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Sixty-eighth session
Agenda item 76 (a)
Oceans and the law of the sea

Letter dated 9 June 2014 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instruction from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the position paper of the People's Republic of China, "The operation of the HYSY 981 drilling rig: Viet Nam's provocation and China's position" (see annex), regarding the illegal disruption by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam of normal drilling operations by a Chinese company in the waters off China's Xisha Islands.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 76 (a).

(*Signed*) **Wang** Min
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Acting Permanent Representative of the
People's Republic of China to the United Nations

14-55004 (E) 190614

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Annex to the letter dated 9 June 2014 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The operation of the HYSY 981 drilling rig: Viet Nam's provocation and China's position

I. Operation of the HYSY 981 drilling rig

On 2 May 2014, the HYSY 981 drilling rig of a Chinese company started drilling operations inside the contiguous zone of China's Xisha Islands (see enclosure 1 for the locations of operation) for the purpose of oil and gas exploration. After completion of the first phase of the operation, the second phase was begun on 27 May. The two locations of operation are 17 nautical miles from both Zhongjian Island of China's Xisha Islands and the baseline of the territorial waters of the Xisha Islands, yet approximately 133 to 156 nautical miles from the coast of the Vietnamese mainland.

The Chinese company has been conducting explorations in those waters, including seismic operations and well site surveys, for the past 10 years. The current drilling operation of the HYSY 981 drilling rig is a continuation of the routine process of explorations, and falls well within the sovereignty and jurisdiction of China.

II. Provocation by Viet Nam

Shortly after the Chinese operation started, Viet Nam sent a large number of vessels, including armed vessels, to the site, illegally and forcefully disrupting the Chinese operation and ramming the Chinese Government vessels on escort and security missions there. In the meantime, Viet Nam also sent frogmen and other underwater agents to the area, and dropped large numbers of obstacles, including fishing nets and floating objects, into the waters. As of 5 p.m. on 7 June, the number of Vietnamese vessels in the area had peaked at 63, attempting to break through China's cordon and ramming the Chinese Government ships a total of 1,416 times.

Those actions by the Vietnamese side constituted a serious infringement of the sovereignty, sovereign rights and jurisdiction of China, posed grave threats to the safety of Chinese personnel and the HYSY 981 drilling rig, and were a gross violation of the relevant international laws, including the Charter of the United Nations, the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the 1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf. Such actions also undermined the freedom and safety of navigation in these waters, and damaged peace and stability in the region.

As well as illegally and forcefully disrupting the normal operation of the Chinese company at sea, Viet Nam also condoned anti-China demonstrations at home. In mid-May, thousands of lawless elements in Viet Nam carried out beatings, smashed and looted properties and engaged in arson against Chinese companies and

those of several other countries. They brutally killed four Chinese nationals and injured over 300 others, and caused heavy property losses.

III. Response of China

The waters between China's Xisha Islands and the coast of the Vietnamese mainland are yet to be delimited. The two sides have not yet conducted the delimitation of the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf in those waters. Both sides are entitled to claim the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. However, those waters will never become the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of Viet Nam, no matter which principle is applied in the delimitation process.

China exercised great restraint and took the necessary preventive measures in the face of Viet Nam's provocative actions at sea. Chinese Government ships were dispatched to the site for the purpose of ensuring the safety of the operation, which effectively safeguarded the orderliness of production and operations at sea and the safety of navigation. Since 2 May, China has also sent over 30 communications to Viet Nam at various levels, requesting the Vietnamese side to stop its illegal disruption of operations. Regrettably, however, that illegal disruption by the Vietnamese side is still continuing.

IV. Xisha Islands, part of Chinese territory

1. The Xisha Islands are an inherent part of China's territory, over which there is no dispute.

China was the first to discover, develop, exploit and exercise jurisdiction over the Xisha Islands. As far back as the Northern Song Dynasty (A.D. 960-1126), the Chinese Government had already established jurisdiction over the Xisha Islands and sent naval forces to patrol the waters there. In 1909, Commander Li Zhun of the Guangdong naval force, Qing Dynasty, led a military inspection mission to the Xisha Islands and reasserted Chinese sovereignty by hoisting the flag and firing a salvo on Yongxing Island. In 1911, the Government of the Republic of China announced its decision to bring the Xisha Islands and their adjacent waters under the jurisdiction of Ya County, Hainan Island.

Japan invaded and occupied the Xisha Islands during the Second World War. After Japan's surrender in 1945, the Chinese Government, in November 1946, in accordance with a series of international documents, sent senior officials on board military vessels to the Xisha Islands, in order for them to hold the ceremony to receive the islands. A stone tablet was erected to commemorate the handover and troops were stationed there afterwards. The Xisha Islands, which had once been illegally occupied by a foreign country, were thus returned to the jurisdiction of the Chinese Government.

In 1959, the Chinese Government established the Administration Office for the Xisha, Zhongsha and Nansha Islands. In January 1974, the Chinese military and people drove the invading army of the Saigon authority of South Viet Nam from Shanhu Island and Ganquan Island of the Xisha Islands and defended China's territory and sovereignty. The Chinese Government enacted the Law of the People's

Republic of China on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone in 1992 and published the base points and baselines of the territorial waters of the Xisha Islands in 1996, both of which reaffirm China's sovereignty over the Xisha Islands and the extent of the territorial waters of those islands. In 2012, the Chinese Government established the various departments of the city of Sansha on Yongxing Island of the Xisha Islands.

2. Prior to 1974, no Vietnamese Government had ever challenged the sovereignty of China over the Xisha Islands. Viet Nam had officially recognized the Xisha Islands as part of China's territory since ancient times. This position was reflected in its Government statements and diplomatic notes, as well as in its newspapers, maps and textbooks.

During a meeting with Chargé d'affaires ad interim Li Zhimin of the Chinese Embassy in Viet Nam on 15 June 1956, the Vice Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Ung Van Khiem, solemnly stated that, "according to Vietnamese data, the Xisha Islands and Nansha Islands are historically part of Chinese territory". Le Loc, Acting Director of the Asian Department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, who was present, specifically cited Vietnamese data and pointed out that, "judging from history, these islands were already part of China at the time of the Song Dynasty".

On 4 September 1958, the Chinese Government issued a declaration (see enclosure 2), stating that "the breadth of the territorial sea of the People's Republic of China shall be twelve nautical miles" and making it clear that "this provision applies to all territories of the People's Republic of China, including ... the Xisha Islands". On 6 September, *Nhân Dân*, the official newspaper of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Workers' Party, published on its front page the full text of the Chinese Government's declaration regarding China's territorial sea. On 14 September 1958, Premier Pham Van Dong of the Government of Viet Nam sent a diplomatic note to Premier Zhou Enlai of the State Council of China (see enclosure 3) solemnly stating that "the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam recognizes and supports the declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of China on its decision concerning China's territorial sea made on September 4, 1958" and "the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam respects this decision".

On 9 May 1965, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued a statement with reference to the designation by the Government of the United States of America of the "combat zone" of the United States armed forces in Viet Nam. It says, "United States President Lyndon Johnson designated the whole of Viet Nam, and the adjacent waters which extend roughly 100 miles from the coast of Viet Nam and part of the territorial waters of the People's Republic of China in its Xisha Islands as the 'combat zone' of the United States armed forces ... in direct threat to the security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and its neighbours ...".

The *World Atlas* printed in May 1972 by the Bureau of Survey and Cartography under the Office of the Premier of Viet Nam designated the Xisha Islands by their Chinese names. The geography textbook for ninth-grade students published by Viet Nam's Educational Press in 1974 carried in it a lesson entitled "The People's Republic of China". It reads, "The chain of islands from the Nansha and Xisha Islands to Hainan Island, Taiwan Island, the Penghu Islands and the

Zhoushan Islands ... are shaped like a bow and constitute a great wall defending the China mainland."

But now the Vietnamese Government is going back on its word by making territorial claims over China's Xisha Islands. That is a gross violation of the principles of international law, including the principle of estoppel, and the basic norms governing international relations.

V. Appropriately addressing the situation

China is a strong force for the maintenance of peace and stability in the South China Sea and the promotion of cooperation between and development of countries in the region. China firmly upholds the purpose and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the basic norms of international relations and the fundamental principles of international law. The last thing China wants is any turbulence in its neighbourhood.

China wants good relations with Viet Nam, but there are principles that China cannot abandon. The channel of communication between China and Viet Nam is open. China urges Viet Nam to bear in mind the overall interests of bilateral relations and peace and stability in the South China Sea, respect China's sovereignty, sovereign rights and jurisdiction, immediately stop all forms of disruption of the Chinese operation and withdraw all vessels and personnel from the site, so as to ease tensions and restore tranquillity at sea as early as possible. China will continue its efforts to communicate with Viet Nam with a view to addressing the current situation in an appropriate manner.

Enclosure 1

Locations of the Chinese company's operation

注：两个作业位置距离越南大陆海岸约133至156海里。

Note: The two locations of operation are approximately 133 to 156 nautical miles away from the coast of the Vietnamese mainland.

Note: Les deux lieux de l'opération sont approximativement à une distance de 133 à 156 milles marins des côtes continentales du Viet Nam.

Enclosure 2

Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of China on China's Territorial Sea

Beijing, September 4, 1958

The Government of the People's Republic of China declares:

1. The breadth of the territorial sea of the People's Republic of China shall be twelve nautical miles. This provision applies to all territories of the People's Republic of China including the Chinese mainland and its coastal islands, as well as Taiwan and its surrounding islands, the Penghu Islands, the Dongsha Islands, the Xisha Islands, the Zhongsha Islands, the Nansha Islands and all other islands belonging to China which are separated from the mainland and its coastal islands by the high seas.

2. China's territorial sea along the mainland and its coastal islands takes as its baseline the line composed of the straight lines connecting base-points on the mainland coast and on the outermost coastal islands; the water area extending twelve nautical miles outward from this baseline is China's territorial sea. The water areas inside the baseline, including Bohai Bay and the Qiongzhou Straits, are Chinese inland waters. The islands inside the base line, including Dongyin Island, Gaodeng Island, the Mazu Islands, the Baiquan Islands, Wuqiu Island, the Greater And Lesser Jinmen Islands, Dadan Island, Erdan Island and Dongding Island, are islands of the Chinese inland waters.

3. No foreign aircraft and no foreign vessels for military use may enter China's territorial sea and the air space above it without the permission of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

While navigation Chinese territorial sea, every foreign vessel must observe the relevant laws and regulations laid down by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

4. The principles provided in paragraphs 2) and 3) likewise apply to Taiwan and its surrounding islands, the Penghu Islands, the Dongsha Islands, the Xisha Islands, the Zhongsha Islands, the Nansha islands, and all other islands belonging to China.

The Taiwan and Penghu areas are still occupied by the United States armed force. This is an unlawful encroachment on the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the People's Republic of China. Taiwan, Penghu and such other areas are yet to be recovered, and the Government of the People's Republic of china has the right to recover these areas by all suitable means at a suitable time. This is China's internal affair, in which no foreign interference is tolerated.

Enclosure 3

Note dated 14 September 1958 from the Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam addressed to Premier Zhou Enlai of the State Council of the People's Republic of China

In its Declaration on September 4, 1958, the Government of the People's Republic of China declared the breadth of its territorial sea to be twelve nautical miles. The Declaration stated solemnly: "This provision applies to all territories of the People's Republic of China, including ... the Dongsha Islands, the Xisha Islands, the Zhongsha Islands, the Nansha Islands and all other islands belonging to China." On September 14, 1958, Premier Pham Van Dong of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam stated in his Note to Premier Zhou Enlai that the Vietnamese Government "recognizes and supports" the declaration of the Chinese Government on China's territorial sea and "respects this decision". The text of this Note reads:

Comrade Zhou Enlai,

We have the honour to solemnly inform you, Comrade Premier, that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam recognizes and supports the declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of China on its decision concerning China's territorial sea made on September 4, 1958.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam respects this decision and will instruct the responsible state organs that in all their intercourse with the People's Republic of China on the sea, they should strictly respect the decision that the breadth of China's territorial sea is twelve nautical miles.

We extend to you, Comrade Premier, the assurances of our highest consideration.

Pham Van Dong
Premier of the Government of the
Democratic Republic of Viet Nam
Hanoi, September 14, 1958

Comrade Zhou Enlai
Premier of the State Council
People's Republic of China
BEIJING